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....OF....

FRUIT TREES PLANTS VINES, ETC.

OFFERED AT

BLUE GRASS NURSERIES

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

FOR THE

FALL 1911---SPRING 1912

....BY....

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

III

We Employ No Agents, But Sell Direct To Planters

RECEIVED
APR 5 1912

PRICE LIST.

FALL 1911 AND SPRING 1912.

STANDARD APPLES

	1	10	100	1000
Extra trees, 2 to 3 years, 5 to 6 feet	25	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$
Medium trees, 4 to 5 feet.....	20	1.50	12.50	

PEARS

Standard or dwarf trees, 5 to 6 feet, fine.....	30	2.50	20.00	
Light trees, 4½ to 5 feet	20	1.50	12.00	

PEACHES

One year, extra	20	1.50	10.00	90.00
One year, medium	15	1.00	7.00	60.00

CHERRY

Two-year trees	35	3.00	20.00	
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PLUM

Two-year, extra	30	2.50	20.00	
Two-year, medium.....	20	1.50	12.50	

CURRENTS

Two-year plants, extra fine50	3.00	
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GOOSEBERRIES		1.00	8.00	
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RASPBERRIES

Black			1.00	8.00
Red.....			.75	5.00

BLACKBERRIES			1.00	8.00
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GRAPES—Large Stock	15	1.00	6.00	
Kinds not listed	15	1.25	8.00	

PERSIMMON—Two-year	30	2.50		
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ROSES—Field grown	25	2.00		
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SHRUBS—Except as noted.....	25	2.00	15.00	
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QUINCE—Two-year	20	1.50	12.00	
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ASPARAGUS—Colossal, two-year			1.00	6.00
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RHUBARB

	1	10	100	1000
Excelsior, Victoria, divided crown, fine stock	\$.50	\$ 3.00	\$25.00	
HORSERADISH20	1.50	5.00	
CLIMBERS	20	1.50	except as noted	

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ash, European, 8 to 10 feet, fine.....	35	3.00		
Birch, European, white, 8 to 10 feet, fine ..	30	3 00		
Butternut, 5 to 6 feet	25	2.50		
Catalpa, 6 to 8 feet, fine.....	30	2 50		
Elm, in variety, 8 to 10 feet	35	3.00		
Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 feet, fine	40	3 50		
Linden, European or American, 8 to 10 feet.	40	3 50		
Maple, Silver, 1½ inch stems	35	3.00	25.00	
Maple, Silver, 1¼ inch stems.....	30	2.50	20.00	
Maple, Red and Sugar, 8 to 10 feet.	35	3.00		
Maple, Norway, 8 to 10 feet	35	3.00		
Maiden Hair, 6 to 9 feet.....	35	3.00		
Mountain Ash, 8 to 10 feet, fine	30	2.50	15.00	
Mountain Ash, weeping.....	50	4.00		
Mulberry, Russian, 4 to 5 feet	30	2.50		
Oak, in variety, 6 to 8 feet, fine	40	3.50		
Pecan, 18 to 24 inches.....	25	2.00		
Poplar, Tulip, 8 to 10 feet, extra fine.....	35	3.00		
Poplar, Carolina, 8 to 10 feet and up	35	2.00	16.00	
Poplar, Carolina, all sizes and prices.				
Privet, 18 to 24 inches, for hedge50	3.00	25.00
Red Bud	35	3.00		
Sycamore, American, 8 to 10 feet, fine	30	2.50		
Walnut, English Japan, Black.....	30	2.50		
Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet	30	2.50		
Trees not otherwise priced	35	300	25.00	

EVERGREENS

Aborvitae, American, 2 feet	30	2.00	15.00	
Hemlock, 2, 3 to 4 feet	35	3.00	25.00	
Juniper Irish, 3 feet.....	40	3.50		
Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 feet	35	3.00	25.00	
Scotch and Austrian Pine, 2, 3 to 4 feet, fine	35	3.00	25.00	
Mahonia	25	2.00		
Cedar, Lebanon, 3 feet.....	35	3.00	25.00	
Retinospora, 18 to 24 inches.....	40	3.00	20.00	
Evergreens not priced,	30	2.50		
American Spruce	35	3.00		

When cash accompanies order, there will be no packing charges. Otherwise the cost of same will be added.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

We wish to extend our appreciation of the cordial support given to three generations of nurserymen, beginning seventy years ago. We wish to assure our friends that our plant is larger than ever and that we have an exceptionally fine stock of fruit and ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, small fruits and everything needed for orchard, lawn and garden. We are on land of unrivaled quality, and raise on our own place nearly everything offered. Everything is raised under personal supervision and is true to name. We will replace all stock not so, or refund the price paid. This and nothing more or less, and we wish to say that, with one or two exceptions, we have had no complaint.

The season has been very hot and dry, but with perfect cultivation we have an unrivaled stock, more free from fungous and the usual nursery troubles than is remembered. Personal inspection is invited.

We hold a perfect certificate of inspection.

AN ORCHARD

Should be planted near the home on good land, sloping to the north or west, if possible. The trees should be planted in ample holes, the branches should be shortened one-half, the stems wrapped with straw, burlap or corn stalks for two years and the cultivation perfect for as many or more. In all our own planting roots are puddled in a mixture of earth and water, and this is especially beneficial for shrubs and evergreens.

We begin sending out stock about Oct. 15th, and continue until about May 1st. If the winter be mild, there is hardly a day in December, January and February that we do not either plant trees or send them out. Frozen ground is no hindrance, if the air be above freezing. The correct distance to plant trees depends on the quality of the land, the better the greater they should be apart. Ordinarily, apple should be 30x30, but 32 if a peach or other tree is to be set in the center of the square. Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry should be 16 to 20 in square. Plant Raspberries 4 or 5 feet by 3, Blackberries 4x7, and Currants, Gooseberries and Rhubarb 3x4, giving ample room.

The best time to prune is at the close of winter, and the less cutting the better the practice. Go over all trees once a year, and use a knife on the crossing or crowding trees that will require a saw later on.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This list annuls all others, and 5, 50 and 500 will be furnished at half the price of 10, 100 and 1,000. Prices are liable to change without notice, and contracts will be annulled if we lose the goods promised by causes we cannot control. We deliver everything to the carriers free, after which they are at buyer's risk and cost. We assume no responsibility, but wish to say that we have secured the best freight rates and have had very few complaints of loss or serious delay. The usual charge on 100 fruit trees is 25c to 40c, with larger stock in proportion. The selection of varieties must, in part, be left to us, but we will not substitute if so instructed. When we make assortments it is always of the best of every season. The lists of those not well informed are, in nearly every instance, defective in having too many kinds and too many things of uncertain value. An orchard of a dozen varieties is vastly more satisfactory than where there are fifty. Our first planting of peach was in 103 kinds, our next in four. Each orchard contained about 2,000 trees. We lost money like "shot" on the first, but made it back on the second.

We will furnish trees in good growing condition, but we will not guarantee them to live, nor will we replace them. When we are at fault we will cheerfully correct and make good, but the complaint must be made when the goods are received and not after things are dead. We cannot take the risk of lack of knowledge, bad management or bad seasons. The heat and dry of the spring and summer cost us uncounted thousands of things, but we blamed the weather only.

When trees or plants arrive frozen, let them thaw out in the cellar and then unpack and plant, but not before. Our European goods arrive at mid-winter, often frozen solid as a rock, and may require a month to thaw, and we have no trouble whatever. If it is too wet to plant when things arrive, unpack, keep moist in cellar or trench in the garden until suitable. Again let us enjoin every planter to prune, to puddle the roots, to wrap the stems and to mulch every tree set in grass. Do these and there is no question of luck, and things will not die. Our mail is received and answered several times a day, and Hillenmeyer Station, on the Q & C., is on the edge of our nurseries, and Station 7, "Hill", for short, on the Lexington and Georgetown Interurban, is a siding on one of our branches, with cars every hour, and one half mile from our offices.

THE APPLE Is the great fruit of the masses and can be had every day in the year. The tree is hardy, healthy and enduring, needing no pruning for two or three years, but after that for all time cut out the crossing and crowding branches. From the nursery, trees of the same age vary greatly in size. Apple trees have been very scarce, but this year we have an exceptionally large stock.

Early Apples.

- ASTRACHAN**—Red, medium to large, crisp and tart. Excellent for cooking—one of the best.
- BENONI**—Red, medium, flesh tender and crisp. Rich, valuable for eating, productive.
- EARLY STRAWBERRY**—Striped with red, beautiful, good size, excellent flavor. Tree healthy and durable.
- EARLY COLTON**—Yellow, medium to large, rich and good. Tree healthy and productive. It is taking the place of Early Harvest. Bears early.
- EARLY HARVEST**—Pale yellow, medium, tender, mild, good flavor, an excellent home and market kind. Its susceptibility to scab is its only fault.
- EARLY TRANSPARENT**—Waxy yellow, beautiful, medium, crisp and tart, early and productive. Valuable for home or market.
- GRAVENSTEIN**—Red striped, large, good quality. An old standard variety.
- GOLDEN SWEET**—Greenish yellow, large, sweet. Fine for baking. Productive and healthy. Desirable.
- MAIDEN BLUSH**—Medium, waxy yellow. An old favorite that is as good as ever.
- OLDENBURG**—Streaked red and yellow. Large, crisp and tart. Just the best for cooking. Regular bearer. A Russian variety of merit.
- PAYNES EARLY AND SWEET**—Two early apples of excellent quality. Both are desirable in any home orchard and should be planted.
- RED JUNE**—Streaked with red, medium, quality good. An old favorite. Tree not a thrifty grower in the nursery.

Autumn Apples.

- BAILEY SWEET**—Mostly red, large, quality good, productive. September.
- FALLAWATER**—Greenish to pale yellow when ripe. Extra large, flesh soft, subacid. A healthy and regular bearer. We consider it one of the most satisfactory fall apples.
- FALL PIPPIN**—Large, greenish to yellow, flesh yellow, crisp and good.. Fallawater more profitable.
- FALL QUEEN**—Medium to large. Splashed with crimson on greenish yellow; subacid. Tree healthy.
- GRIMES GOLDEN**—Yellow, medium to large. Quality the best. An old standard that is excellent for home or market.
- HUBBARD**—Yellow, shaded with red. Large, rich flavor, subacid. Growing more popular.
- RAMBO**—Yellow, shaded with red, medium, tender and juicy. Quality the best. Difficult to grow and unprofitable.

- SEEKNOFURTHER—Slightly russeted, striped with red; medium to large, tender and good flavor.
- STAYMAN—An improved Wine Sap that is prom'ising.
- TWENTY OUNCE—Pale yellow, large. Valued for its size.
- NORTHERN SPY—Large, striped. Quality just the best. Crisp, juicy and aromatic. Slow to come into bearing.
- GREENING—Large, pale yellow and green. Flesh coarse, but good. Tree a fine grower. Valuable for its hardiness.

Winter Apples.

- BALDWIN—Red. large, quality good. The commercial apple of New England. Tree healthy.
- BEN DAVIS—Striped red. Large and showy. Quality not the best. Good for baking. Is the surest and perhaps the most profitable apple grown in Kentucky. An early regular bearer and should be in every orchard.
- BLACK TWIG—Medium, splashed with red. Mild subacid and good. A seedling of Wine Sap from Tennessee which has proven valuable.
- CLAYTON—Large, yellow and red. A good winter variety.
- DR. WALKER—Large, red, subacid. A seedling of Janet.
- HUNTSMAN—Large, yellowish. Fine grain, firm; very good.
- JONATHAN—Medium. Red. Quality good. One of the most widely cultivated varieties. A standard by which others are judged. Tree only a moderate grower.
- LIMBERTWIG—Large. Striped with red and yellow. Quality fine. Valued for its keeping qualities.
- LANCINBURG—Small, yellow with a deep red cheek. Flesh firm, moderate quality. Another long keeping variety.
- LAWVER—Large, striped with red. Subacid. Good.
- MANN—Large, brownish red cheek; juicy, pleasant. A good keeper.
- NICKAJACK—Large, mottled red, with white spots. Flesh yellow. Very good.
- PARADISE SWEET—Medium, yellow with blush. Good quality.
- PARAGON—Large, red blush. Crisp, juicy and good.
- ROMANITE—Medium, red. Quality fair. An abundant regular bearer, which will keep until spring.
- MISSOURI PIPPIN—Medium, striped with red and yellow. Crisp, subacid. Good.
- RED PEARMAN—Large, red, coarse, crisp, but good.
- ROME BEAUTY—Large, red, flesh white and tender. Good. A most valuable variety succeeding over a wide range.
- RUSSET (Perry)—Medium to large; yellowish. Very crisp and good. Not a good bearer.
- SMITH'S CIDER—Large, striped with yellow and red. Tender and juicy. One of the most valuable for home market.
- STARK—Large, yellowish; quality the best. A strong healthy grower.
- TALMAN—Medium, pale yellow. One of the best late sweet apples.
- WHITE PIPPIN—Large, light greenish yellow. Good for canning. Reliable.
- WAGGENER—Medium to large, with a bright blush. Juicy and fine grained. Early bearer.

- WHITE WINTER PEARMAN**—Large, pale yellow, with blush. Flesh white and good. Best in the West.
- WINE SAP**—Medium, dark red. Flesh yellow, crisp and good. An old valuable variety that does best on rich soil. Productive.
- WINTER RAMBO (Dominie)**—Large. Striped red on light yellow background.
- WEALTHY**—Large medium; shaded with dark red. Flesh tender, white and good. An exceedingly good apple.
- YORK IMPERIAL**—Large; white shaded with red. Flesh firm, crisp and good. One of the best. Valuable for home or market.

Crabs.

- HEWE'S CRAB**—Small, striped; enormously productive; very tart, making a dry cider; unsurpassed for spice and piquancy. Tree small and compact.
- HYSLOP**—Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.
- MONTREAL BEAUTY**—Most beautiful of crabs; waxy, yellow and carmine.
- RED CRAB**—An improvement on Hewe's Crab in point of size and vigor of tree. Valuable for cider.
- SIBERIAN**—Red and yellow. These apples are used only for preserving; small size; stem as long as that of a cherry; color waxy with carmine blush.
- TRANSCENDENT**—An early ripening variety.
- WHITNEY**—This is a crab really edible; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.
- FLORABUNDA**—For flowers only; deep red and very free bloomer. 30c each.
- BECHTEL**—Pale pink flower; large as a small rose. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.

THE PEACH

Is the unrivaled fruit of any land or clime, and those grown in Kentucky are of superior size and quality. The tree grows with vigor, bears in two or three years, and will endure for twenty if the borer in the root crown be scraped off in October or scalded at that time with water nearly boiling. After the first full crop shorten the branch and keep the dead brush cut out. We have never grown a finer stock, all in the very best kinds.

Early Ripening.

- ALEXANDER (Almost Free)**—An old early variety of excellent quality; hardy and productive; beautiful red blush; flesh white. July 1-10.
- CARMAN (Free)**—Pale yellow with red blush; flesh white. A beautiful round peach that has deservedly become popular. Last of July.
- GREENSBORO (Free)**—Yellowish white, crimson cheek; flesh white. A very large early peach which ships well. Ripens with Alexander.
- RIVERS (Free)**—Straw color with pink blush; flesh white, soft and melting. Just the best of the season. July 15th.
- SNEED (Free)**—Creamy white with blush; medium size, firm and good. Not so prone to rot as Alexander. July 1-10.

Second Ripening.

- BELLE GA. (Free)—Greenish white with blush; flesh white. A beautiful peach of highest quality; unsurpassed for family or market. August 15th.
- CRAWFORD'S EARLY (Free)—An old yellow peach. Is so well known and so popular that we won't describe further. Last of August.
- ELBERTA (Free)—Beautiful yellow with shades of red; large. The best all round kind that is grown. Valuable for home and market. The commercial peach. August 15th.
- GEORGE FOURTH (Free)—White with blush; flesh white with a little red at seed. A noble large peach, that is the best of the season. August 15th.
- HILEY (Free)—Cream white with red cheeks. Large, firm and of excellent quality. Last of July—early August.
- LARGE WHITE CLING—Cream color with beautiful red blush. Quality just the best. Large and productive. The best mid-season Cling. Last of August—September 1st.
- ST. JOHN (Free)—Yellow with reddish cheeks. Medium to large; juicy and of excellent quality. Last of July—early August.

Late Ripening.

- CHAIR (Free)—Yellow; a large late peach; firm and good; one of the best of Crawford family. September 20th.
- HEATH (Cling)—White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1st.
- HENRIETTA (Cling)—Yellow with crimson blush. A large fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. September 20th.
- STUMP (Free)—Cream with pink blush. Flesh white with red at seed. Tender, juicy and melting. Highest quality. September 10th.
- WONDERFUL (Free)—Yellow; a large late peach; hardy and valuable. Better than Smock. September 15th.

THE PEAR Is an enduring tree that prefers deep dry soil and needs continual culture. It hardly fruits so early as the apple, except the Chinese type, which is as precocious as the peach. Blight is the only serious trouble, and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches. A new head quickly forms, and we have lost few trees. Dwarf pears are on quince roots. They bear early, and are mere bushes, suited to the small town garden. The standard is the thing on a farm. The Chinese pears are not so good as the older type, but for early bearing, healthy growth, great crops and superiority for canning and culinary uses, they are a great acquisition. We have never grown a larger nor finer stock, and invite inspection with confidence.

Japan Pears.

- CANNER'S JAPAN—A large fruit, superior to Keiffer for the purpose named.
- JAPAN MARKET—Large, showy and very attractive.
- MAGNOLIA—The best for eating from hand. These three we have not fruited, and can only say that they are fine vigorous growers, worthy of trial.

GARBER—A most prolific kind; healthy, and, if well ripened, good for any purpose.

KEIFFER—Too well known to need comment. If gathered when yellow and then ripened in a warm room, it is really excellent. It will keep until December, and in storage until May, and is more reliable than the apple.

European Pears.

BARTLETT—The best known and most popular of all. An early and abundant bearer of superior quality.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Fine large pear; flesh fine grained and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. October.

CLAPP'S Favorite—A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable. Tree vigorous and productive.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Very large, yellow and russet. Best as a dwarf. October.

EARLY HARVEST—Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight. Tree vigorous grower.

HOWELL—Large, yellow; of fine quality; ripening September 1st; an early abundant bearer.

LAWRENCE—Most valuable of winter pears, medium size; flesh melting and rich. Tree hardy, productive and an early bearer.

OSBAND—An early, medium, green and yellow fruit of the finest quality.

SECKLE—A well known, small russety fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. September.

TYSON—Medium; bright yellow, with red; flesh very sweet and aromatic.

THE CHERRY

Is the first of the tree fruits to ripen. It prefers dry stony or sandy soil, and the rich lands of Central Kentucky are not favorable for the free growing fine kinds. The trees grow rapidly and freeze or sun kill. The sour and sub-acid cherries are hardier. After the trees get a good start it is better to keep in sod and refrain from manure and cultivation. Never prune and keep the head low. For many years we have not had such a stock of fine healthy trees.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Best known and most valuable of Heart Cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE—Large, bright red, late; moderately vigorous and productive.

EARLY MAY—The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—A small, compact tree, early bearing and productive.

GOV. WOOD—Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft and best known of table cherries.

LATE DUKE—This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens later and perhaps more uniformly.

MAY DUKE—A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large red, and when fully ripe mildly sub-acid. One of the best.

- NAPOLÉON**—Almost identical in fruit with Bigarreau but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.
- REINE HORTENSE**—This is one of the most reliable of the really fine cherries on soil too rich for the heart type.
- ROCKPORT**—A grand mid-season cherry that is unequalled for use from hand.
- WINDSOR**—This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.
- YELLOW SPANISH**—A grand firm, late yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

THE PLUM Is a vital and enduring tree, capable of taking care of itself after being established. It bears early and is free of disease. There are three distinct types; the natives, like Wild Goose; the European, like Green Gage, and the Japanese, like Burbank. All have their particular failings. The natives are very hardy, never rot, and have no black knot, but they should be planted in mixed varieties, as their blossoms are not always fertilized by their own pollen. The Japanese plums are prone to bloom in time to be killed by late frosts. The fruit, in wet seasons, when too thickly set, will rot and the tree will black-knot. The Europeans are best of all to eat from hand. The fruit will likewise rot and the tree black-knot. All three classes are injured in fruit by the curculio. We have been familiar with plums from earliest childhood. The curculio does little harm in trodden ground or in a town garden. Plums will rot just before ripe, and the best thing to do is to prune the trees and thus diminish the crop, or hand thin the fruit. Black-knot will attack the two types named after full crop or after the trees are weakened by severe frosts. To cut out the knots in June or July is an easy and supreme remedy. With all these troubles we have enjoyed the fruit of every class in its plenitude, nor have we found that spraying was effective of any good for any of these ills. We have never grown a finer stock.

European Plums

- BRADSHAW**—This old plum is so well and favorably known that no comment is needed.
- DAMSON**—A variety too well known to need description; succeeds well almost anywhere.
- DOUANE'S PURPLE**—Very large, purple, with white plume; flesh soft, sprightly and adheres to the stone. August.
- GUEH**—The great market plum, second only to Lombard.
- PRUNES** (German and Italian)—Great Plums. Best known in the dry form.
- SMITH'S ORLEANS**—Very large purple, with soft, rich flesh.
- GREEN GAGE** (Reine Claude)—Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich and aromatic; one of the very best in every way; tree moderate grower. August.
- IMPERIAL GAGE**—As above, but nearly twice as large; not so rich; color bright yellow. September.
- LOMBARD**—The great market kind—purple. Tree vigorous and most prolific.

Native Plums.

- MILTON**—Ripe just with Wild Goose; rather large; dark red; fine quality. Hardy, healthy and productive.
- WEAVER**—One of the Iron Clads; fruit medium, purple and of good quality. September, 15th.
- WILD GOOSE**—An improved Chickasaw; size medium, color deep red, with bright plume; quality medium to good. A most abundant bearer; of great value. July.

Japan Plums.

- ABUNDANCE**—The hardiest and most prolific of this class. Large, oval, amber, turning to bright cherry. July
- BURBANK**—One of large size, violet with yellow flesh. Very productive; later than Abundance. Seed very small.
- RED JUNE**—An early, large, oval plum that has done exceedingly well with us.
- YELLOW JAPAN**—Rather earlier than above; large, fair quality; very early, full bearer and very valuable.

THE QUINCE Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Apple or Orange has done by far the best with us.

THE APRICOT Is a superb fruit, but is so often killed by late frost or destroyed by curculio that a tree or two is a sufficient venture. 30c per tree; \$2.50 per 10.

THE CURRANT Is a noble fruit, not half appreciated. It must have good, deep soil, and on such, with thorough culture and full manuring, it yields astonishingly. Its only enemy—attacking likewise the gooseberry—is a leaf worm which can be killed either with hellebore or Paris green as applied to potatoes. If thoroughly applied, the pest is not apt to appear for several years. Red Dutch is by far the best variety in Kentucky and the white varieties are of not the least value. We have never grown such a fine stock and can furnish by the 1,000.

THE GOOSEBERRY Requires exactly the same care as the preceeding and is equally meritorious. Downing and Houghton have long been accepted as standards.

THE STRAWBERRY Is one of our leaders and we are perhaps the largest growers in the Ohio valley, using machinery in the digging of plants. It was so very hot and dry until September that few runners formed, but with more favorable weather we still hope to have a medium stock of plants of fine quality. It is a waste of time and money to set in the Fall, and we do not care to furnish until March or April next.

FIGS

Are not hardy in Kentucky, but may be successfully grown in tubs. We have had satisfactory yields in open ground by cutting all the roots on one side the tree, bending it down and covering with earth. The tree is very amenable to this treatment and bears in a year or two. Nice plants 40 cents each.

**THE
RASPBERRY**

Ripens just after the strawberry and is held in the highest esteem. There are two distinct types. The blacks do not sprout, and should be planted 3x5 feet. They, as also the red varieties, should be sharply pruned every spring and the old canes broken or cut out. The red varieties sprout from every root, and, to have berries, no new canes must be permitted except in the original stool. When cut just as they appear they will not again spring up. A failure to do this is why so few people succeed and why the fruit is so high in price. For some years a serious rust has attacked the cane, but we are glad to say that for the last two years it has almost disappeared, and those fortunate in having bearing blocks gathered old-time crops. In planting black raspberries draw the drills with a one-horse plow and then cover the root with just a little earth. For reds, cut both ways, set the plants, reverse the plow, hilling from both sides, and snip off all the top. The former come up quite quickly, but the latter rarely show until nearly June. Both should be planted in rich soil, not disposed to bake or crust. In many years we have not had such fine blocks of red nor so healthy and thriving stock of blacks, and the kinds offered are the cream of market and home use varieties.

CONRATH—A large, early black cap of superior quality.

CUMBERLAND—A large, glossy black berry that has become immensely popular.

CUTHBERT—The standard late red market variety that is not surpassed in size or quality.

EUREKA—An early black cap that, for size and general good qualities, has become a favorite

GOLDEN QUEEN—The best yellow; beautiful in color and size.

KANSAS—The great market black cap that for vigor and productiveness has not been surpassed.

MILLER RED—An early and exceedingly pretty berry, that is not only of fine quality but vigorous and productive also.

**THE
BLACKBERRY**

Is nature's provision for the improvident, growing wild in every fence row and barren. The cultivated varieties are a great improvement on the wild ones. Early Harvest is ripe with the raspberries; is a long, glossy black berry, medium size and fine quality. Snyder follows in ripening; is a great rugged plant, bearing in profusion a nice, round berry of high quality. Taylor is a long; good berry, ripening with early peaches and lasting into August. Cultivate nicely and prune moderately only, or you will lose your crop.

All our bearing blocks are planted 7x4, and the trouble with most growers is they get the plants too close both ways. The opinion is ven-

tured that the few growers in Central Kentucky who really know how to manage this crop have year after year earned in net coin more than the value of the land on which the berries grew. The fruit is a general favorite, and while we are growing large stocks of plants, our supply has never quite equalled the demand.

RHUBARB

Is the earliest of the esculents and should be planted 3x3, with eye four inches below the surface; on the very best of ground, kept cream rich. Excelsior is very early, with long stem. Victoria is later; larger, but not so long. Both are of fine quality, and should be in every garden.

THE ASPARAGUS

Is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich and spaded over. Then let three drills, 18 inches apart, be drawn through it with a 6-inch hoe and say four inches deep. Then let the crowns be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured. The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows 4 or 5 feet wide and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other and to mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow away the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town lot man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the moving of tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor walls of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old one in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust, so destructive for some years on asparagus generally, has disappeared, and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large or fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.

THE PERSIMMON

Is the last of the fruits to ripen, hanging on the trees until well into the winter. They require care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and lives very long. 30c. each; \$2 50 per 10.

NUT TREES

Are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large size, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Of these we offer fine stocks. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

ALMOND (Hardshell)—This does as well as the peach, save that it blooms earlier and is more liable to late frost. We have had trees to yield over a bushel of excellent nuts.

CHESTNUT (American)—So well known as to need no comment, further than that in either form—flower or foliage—it is unsurpassed.

CHESTNUT (Spanish)—Broader in growth and larger in nut; not equal to the native.

HAZELNUT—Too well known to need comment. The plants offered are from the best English nuts

PECAN—A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to the English walnut in popularity.

WALNUT (Black)—A grand timber tree that fruits in five or six years after planting and is worthy of attention.

WALNUT (White)—This, to our mind, is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

WALNUT (English)—This does not bear kindly on the rich soils of Central Kentucky, but we fancy it would thrive in many less fertile sections. The tree is a model of vigor.

WALNUT (Japan)—The nuts are borne in strings, not so large as the native, but the tree is like a proud palm in its beauty, and bears early and profusely.

THE GRAPE

Bears the testimony of Noah, Joshua and Caleb and has followed man in all his migrations, yielding in the fullest wherever given a bit of earth and a fleck of sunshine. The plant is of early maturity and long life and boundless ability to yield. It is the most certain fruit that grows in Kentucky, and not in memory has there been a complete failure. In time of ripening, the season lasts from August to November, and in color there is every variation from amber through red, purple and black. We are the largest growers of grape vines in Kentucky. We send the vines pruned, ready to plant. When received, shorten the roots to 12 or 15 inches; lay in a trench 8 inches deep and cover to the top eye. In the Fall cut away all the wood, which should be two or three feet long, and set a stake. The second year permit but two canes to grow. In the Fall shorten these to four feet. The crop in the third year should be 8 or 10 pounds per vine. In the early Winter of each year every vine should be pruned by removing at least five-sixths of the wood of current growth. Small wood should be removed entirely and the better canes shortened to four or five buds. There are many systems of pruning, but the non-professional will not be disappointed with the results of this

outline. We have had large vineyards from the beginning of our nursery career and have sold millions of vines, believing always that the good, hardy, healthy kinds that will grow and bear are the ones to send out, and around this line have established a great trade. In furtherance of this idea we will furnish fifty extra good vines, early, medium and late, amber, red and black, all of our choice, for three dollars, or twenty-five for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

Black Grapes.

CONCORD—This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all of the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact. Should be in every collection.

COTTAGE—A seedling of the above. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

IVES—For hardiness, productiveness and reliability this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To use with Concord for wine this is unsurpassed. We recommend it.

ISABELA—A late, large black grape, with a delightful musky flavor. Bunches loose. Keeps well.

MOORE'S EARLY—One of the first grapes to ripen. Bunches medium; berry large, with blue bloom. Quality good.

NORTON—This old late reliable grape is a general favorite. Resembles the wild very closely. Berry small; bunches compact and shouldered. A rampant grower.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

Red Grapes.

AGAWAM—Bunch medium and irregular; berries large; an exceedingly delightful meaty grape. Valuable for home use.

BRIGHTON—Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet and good. Unsurpassed for table use.

CATAWBA—The standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Its season and quality makes it indispensable.

DELAWARE—The best known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good rich soil.

LUTIE—An early red grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vines scarce.

WYOMING—Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy productive variety of excellent quality. We grow more of this than any other red grape.

WOODRUFF—Bunch and berry large, beautiful. Ripens over a longer period than any other grape. Valuable for jelly and ordinary purposes.

White Grapes.

MARTHA—An old standard white grape of merit.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Beautiful compact bunches. Vine vigorous and productive. Its prevalence to rot is its only weakness.

NIAGARA—The best white grape; bunch and berry large, loose, soft, meaty and juicy. Flavor perfect. Well known.

POCKLINGTON—Another seedling of Concord, of about the same size. Quality good.

We have in small number quite a long list of kinds that we are testing in our experimental vineyards.

CLIMBERS

Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks, and may it be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in their plenitude. 20 cents each; \$1.50 for ten.

BOSTON IVY—A self-clinging plant that holds like paper to the wall, and in its green and subdued bronze is better than an artist's brush.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—Also a grand, native, self-clinging plant that in robust vigor and enduring green has covered the ledges and unsightly places of two continents in garbs of flowing beauty.

WISTERIA—A rampant, non-clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic.

TRUMPET VINE—A robust, woody vine, twining tightly, with numerous roots along its stems. Its orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves light green.

HONEYSUCKLES (Chinese)—Ever-blooming; well known for their vigor and hardihood. Can furnish by the thousand.

CLEMATIS—Jackmanii; purple.

Henrii; white.

Mad. Ewd. Andre; crimson.

} 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.00

These are grand climbers and have always been so high in price that there are few to be seen. We imported our small stock from Holland, and have perhaps the largest lot of Chinese Clematis ever grown in the State. When well cared for they are ever blooming and our selling plants are now as well laden as in June, and they will flower until frost. The kinds offered are the very best.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

A home without trees, shrubs and vines is a parody on what the word implies. No matter how costly the buildings may be, without the further finish of shade, grass, flowers and clinging vines, it is a home unfinished. A cottage may be a picture of sweet content that shames a palace, and some of the most attractive and pleasing homes we have ever seen are so made by their surroundings rather than their cost. In the planning of a lawn remember that nothing is so neat as well kept grass. Trees may be planted in straight lines on the boundaries and drives. Such lines should be of one kind only. On the lawn proper plant irregularly and mixed trees, to give variety of form and color. Plant thickly, for trees love companionship. Use cheap, quick growers as fillers, to be cut out when better trees need room. Plant so that you

can look out at pleasant prospects and so that ever passer-by can see the beauties of your place. At the same time plant so that rear buildings and unsightly things, either of your own or your neighbors, are hidden. If your lawn is large, plant evergreens in groups, but not too near the home nor in front. On a small lawn evergreens should be on both sides and quite near the buildings, so as to give perfect privacy to the rear. They are effective also for screening. If you have side fences, bank with vigorous shrubs, cover rear fences with grapes or any twining vines. These simple laws apply to lawns great or small. You cannot cultivate trees or shrubs on the lawn, so dig a large hole, trim short, mulch to keep off the grass, and wrap the stem. Any tree will bark-burn near a building, wall, fence or roadway until it has quite a head. Such things intensify the heat by radiation, hence the need of protection. We have faith in home ornament and beautifying, and have planted largely for this purpose and have an unrivaled stock of trees, shrubs and vines, all well suited to our soil and climate, and they have made fine growth. Especial rates on car lots of either trees or shrubs.

May we answer in brief the question a thousand times asked each year: What shall I plant on my lawn or on my sidewalk? We are clean cut from the fullest examination in America and Europe. For rapid effect use Silver Maple, first green in the spring and last to fade, free of all insects, and with the only fault of soft wood, that may break under wind or sleet. The American Sycamore is equally rapid; is tough as leather; will grow on ground rich or poor, wet or dry; is fine in form and foliage, and from Paris to Naples and all through Germany, Switzerland and the Lowlands, is planted by the million. Go from home to learn, and that is why we are planting every year sycamore by the tens of thousands. Tulip Poplar is the grandest tree of Kentucky. It will grow little the first year, but rapidly for an hundred years or more. Trees raised by the first head of this firm are now forty inches on the stump and are only in their infancy, just over the whooping cough and measles age, and sound as a nut in trunk, leaf and branch, and good for many generations of men. Sweet Gum is the horror of woodsmen. It won't saw, cleave or chip, but stand like Gibraltar, a defiance to every foe. Its form is perfect; its foliage in life is greener than the deepest ivy, and in its passing, the scarlet of kings and queens and the purple of dignataries may blush. Of Sugar Maple nothing need be said except that patience brings a perfect reward. Norway Maple, the European form, is more rapid in growth, deeper green in foliage and more compact, but not so brilliant in the fall. These trees, save one, are natives of Kentucky, and are our choice against the field, excluding the native oaks, which are peerless.

AILANTHUS—A grand tropical tree that, if kept cut back, is unrivalled in healthy foliage and rapid effect.

ASH (European)—A grand tree of rapid growth, with a close compact head like a Horse Chestnut.

ASH (Mountain)—Not an Ash really, but bearing grand clusters of yellow, red berries that are truly beautiful.

ASH (Weeping)—Just as the above, except that the branches grow downward instead. 50 cents each.

BOLAND'S Poplar—An erect, rapid tree with silver foliage.

- CAROLINA POPLAR—Once the most popular of trees, but now badly affected with leaf rust; very rapid, but not desirable on the lawn but in the paddock and field rather.
- CATALPA SPECIOSA—This is a grand tree for form, foliage, in flower, or for post timber.
- CATALPA (Umbrella)—This attains no height, but grows exactly like an umbrella and is a striking object of beauty. \$1 each, in fine size.
- CYPRESS—How few people know that this grand Southern tree flourishes well here and that not fifty specimens can be found where there should be thousands.
- DOGWOOD—One of the most popular early blooming trees, and should be in every collection.
- ELM—Of these we have native and European kinds in variety. The beetle, which has injured, has entirely passed away, and we have backed our judgment by larger plantings than ever.
- GUM SWEET—A native tree that in deepest green or darkest Autumn purple is unrivalled; worthy of a place on the smallest lawn. Tough, hardy, enduring and vigorous.
- HACKBERRY—A fine, native tree; the winter delight of boys and birds.
- HORSE CHESTNUT—A grand tree on deep soils, that forms a perfect cone of deepest green and is grand in bloom.
- HALESIA (Snowdrop)—A superb little tree blooming profusely in the spring. Very desirable.
- JAPAN UMBRELLA—A small, wide-spreading tree that blooms grandly with yellow spikes late in the summer.
- KENTUCKY COFFEE—This native tree is truly a feathered palm and its beauty overlooked.
- LOCUST—Yellow, 2 to 3 inch stems, 50 cents each, and small 3 to 4 feet seedlings for timber planting, per 100 or 1,000, prices on application.
- LOMBARDY POPLAR—Erect and compact as a reed; deepest green, and the unrivalled tree for striking contrasts. Very rapid.
- LINDEN—Noble trees, native to both hemispheres and admired for their rapid growth and fragrance of flower. Various kinds.
- MAGNOLIA (Acuminata and Macrophylla)—Both natives and admired for their grand flowers or unique fruit. 50 cents each.
- MAIDEN HAIR—A superb Japan tree that is erect as a soldier and yet pendulous as a willow.
- MAPLE SUGAR—The matchless queen of a Kentucky forest, sweet in the giving of sugar, grateful in the fullness of foliage, and royal in the red of its ripeness. Fine stock.
- MAPLE RED—Another native, hardly so vigorous as the Sugar, but very compact and pretty in its early blooming of red.
- MAPLE (Norway)—Not pretty as it comes from the nursery, but if headed low and given attention while young, will richly repay any planter. The foliage is dark as ivy, the form round and compact and growth quite rapid. Large blocks.
- MAPLE (Silver)—This is known by many names, and for rapid effect and general utility is without a rival. We grow it by the acre and commend with confidence.
- MULBERRY (Russian)—Not equal in size to the common kind but more abundant in bearing and of longer season. Elegant for birds and poultry.

MULBERRY (Weeping)—Grafted trees that droop just like a vine. \$1 each.

NORWAY POPLAR—"Sudden saw-log." This new tree is said to be more rapid and healthy than Carolina. Fine stock.

OAK (Pin, Burr, Turkish and Red)—All grand trees and not so slow as thought. We are planting largely and selling as many Pin Oaks as Maples to those who know.

RED BUD—A small growing native tree, exquisite in its flowering before a leaf appears. Fine stock.

SYCAMORE (Native)—No tree is more neglected. In rapid growth, clean foliage, good form, freedom from disease, and toughness against every adverse condition, it has no equal.

WESTERN CHERRY—Grand in bloom and a striking object on the lawn.

WHITE BIRCH—The most airy and graceful tree that grows, with merit not half appreciated.

WHITE BIRCH (Weeping)—Just as above and as erect, with branches drooping like a willow; fine trees. \$1 each.

WILLOW (Weeping and others)—We have never offered such an assortment, and it is a common error that they only grow in swamps. Plant in dry ground, cut short, and rejoice in their grace and variety of form and foliage; grey, silver and red.

YELLOW POPLAR—A native, known for its matchless lumber to some and its tulip-shaped blossoms to others. The tree is entirely free of insects, and while it grows little the first year, in rapidity of ultimate growth and general utility none is superior. Great stock.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Are the finishing touch of a lawn, beautiful in grass, tree and shrub. To the outside of the home what to its inside are music, art and books. They are beautiful as a single specimen, give emphasis to the taller trees, and are the sheltering front of an objectionable background. They are the blended colors of an artist that make a daub a treasure of art. They are the undergrowth of taller things, and for that reason endure considerable shade. They love soft, rich soil, and despise the embrace of grass. They are beautiful when the snow rests on the Golden Bell, when the August sun glints on the Hydrangea, when the partridge pipes among the Coral Berry bushes, and when the bleak winter howls through the beautiful bright boughs of the Red Willow and Dogwood. In the main, they should be cut back vigorously every year; those that bloom on old wood, just when the flowering is over; the others in the early spring. We believe in shrubs, and have from year to year increased our stock and offer a grand assortment.

Our planting last spring embraced a long line of the best European kinds, and we can furnish in medium size Golden Currant, Pearl Bush, Exochorda, Viburnums in variety. Many kinds of Weigelia, Spirea, Deutzia, Rhodotopus, &c.

ALTHEA—Separate colors, white and red; blooming from August to October. Grand shrubs.

BARBERRY (Thunbergii)—This is a grand shrub, low growing, with the prettiest foliage turning in the Fall to exquisite shades of red, purple and bronze. Loaded with its scarlet fruit, this, as all the Barberries, are unequalled for Autumn effect.

- BARBERRY** (Common)—This is most fruitful of all, and with its late load of dark berries is truly a thing of beauty.
- BARBERRY** (Purple)—Grown for its beautiful foliage, which is dark purple from early Spring till frost. These two are well suited for low hedges, being quite thorny and enduring well the shears.
- BLUE BELL**—A native shrub admired for its pretty racemes; quite early in the season.
- CORNELIAN CHERRY**—A grand shrub, literally covered with red clusters of fruit in the Fall.
- CALYCANTHUS**—This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.
- DEUTZIA** (in variety)—No shrub of equal merit is so neglected. Very free in blooming, with florets like a Lilly of the Valley, only creamy white, with sepals through all the colors of red. Grand stock.
- DOGWOOD** (Red-twiggèd)—The young growth remains bright red all winter, and it is grown for effect at that bleak season.
- GOLDEN BELL**—A yellow flowered shrub that blooms with the Crocus and is equally pretty in its glossy dark foliage, clinging well into the winter.
- HYDRANGEA** (Hardy)—This grand shrub is too well known to need comment. It is of the easiest growth. We have great stock.
- HYDRANGEA** (Hills of Snow)—A native kind, earlier and ever blooming. Spikes like a Snowball. 25 cents each.
- HONEYSUCKLE** (Shrub)—These bloom before the leaves expand and in fragrance and early beauty are unrivaled.
- HYBISCUS** (Chinese)—These really are Altheas, but with great tulip-shaped flowers. The canes die to the ground every winter, but bloom in unrivaled splendor from August to October.
- LILAC**—White and purple. No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular. A great stock.
- MONK'S HOOD**—A grand shrub, literally covered with unique coral berries until early winter. Also known as Wahoo.
- PURPLE FRINGE**—Better known as smoke tree. When loaded with its great gauzy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.
- PRIVET** (California)—This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excell it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen.
- PYRUS JAPONICA**—The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage, it has no rival.
- PURPLE PLUM**—This, with purple barberry, is the only thing that will endure the glint of our sun and yet to the end retain its gorgeous foliage. Great stock; very desirable.
- SNOWBALL** (Common)—Too well known to need comment. We grow this grand shrub by the thousand.
- SNOWBALL**—Guelder Rose and various European kinds, are slight variations not materially different.
- SNOWBERRY** (Corralberry)—These grand native shrubs are literally laden with red or snow white berries from November to December.
- SPIREA**—Grand shrubs that bloom early and late through every shade of red and white. We have great stocks.

- VAN HOUTTE**—White and early; is a grand plant that ought to be on every lawn. Bride and Red Plume flower later, and are sure everblooming if cut back.
- SYRINGA**—Mock orange; known by everyone for their pearly blossoms of exquisite fragrance and variety.
- SERVICE BERRY**—A native white flowering shrub or small tree, the supreme joy of bird and boy when berries are ripe.
- TAMERASK** (African and Asiatic)—When annually pruned they are plants of exquisite grace and foliage, and their filmy spikes of bloom are like a matchless creation.
- WEIGELA**—Grand shrubs, in red, pink and white, and very free bloomers, especially if closely pruned.
- WHITE FRINGE**—Not excelled by anything in wealth of graceful fronds 12 to 15 inches, 25c.

EVERGREENS

Are a symbol of the never-dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, dry, rocky or meager soil, but have great power to adapt themselves to almost any soil or exposure. Their place is in front on large lawns to make vistas there thorough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks, to give variety and to break the winds. They are easy to grow as any tree whatever, but remember to puddle the roots, and to work the earth nicely among those of hairlike character. In planting Holly, Mahonia and all those with broad leaves be sure to clip or strip them off. We have never had finer stocks of Norway, American and Hemlock Spruce, or White Austrian and Scotch Pines. These are the best for general use, and are all in best size—2½ to 3½ ft.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A pretty compact tree with flat foliage, much used for hedges.

AMERICAN SPRUCE—Almost identical with Norway, but deeper green.

ARBORVITAE (Siberian) — Very deep green and a grand plant on the lawn. 50 cents each; \$4 for ten.

BOX TREE—An exceedingly graceful small tree or large shrub, not half appreciated.

CYPRESS (Evergreen)—A soft, filmy, graceful tree, not known or appreciated. Plant in sheltered place.

HOLLY—Well known for its bright red winter berries. \$1 each, in three foot size.

HEMLOCK—This native tree, in grace of form, in beauty of foliage, and persistency of color, in any Winter or exposure, is unsurpassed.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Is the best known and most generally planted of all evergreens. It is of vigorous growth, erect habit and perfect form; with age it droops gracefully. Can furnish in car lots.

MAHONIA—A broad leaf shrub that bears exquisite flowers, followed by clusters of yellow berries.

JUNIPER (Irish)—A small compact evergreen much used for formal effect.

- PINE (White)—The grandest of all the pines, robust, very rapid, making a noble tree. Great stock.
- PINE (Austrian)—Deepest green, very broad and sturdy. A striking object on the lawn.
- PINE (Scotch)—Light silvery green, very rapid and grows well in any soil.
- RETINOSPORA (Japan Cedar)—A grand compact globe, and a thing of beauty so little known. 50 cents each.

ROSES

Require deep rich soil and open sun and none thrive in the shade. The climbers are hardy, and the ever-bloomers ordinary so, but these should have a mass of leaves or litter over their roots in winter. If kept in thrifty growth they will bloom grandly, especially in the fall. We have never grown so many roses, and they are all on their own roots, and at this writing are blooming grandly.

CLIMBERS

- CRIMSON RAMBLER—A rampant grower and profuse bloomer known to everyone.
- DOROTHY PERKINS—A new rose, as vigorous as above; pink; as full in flower and much better in foliage, that never blights or rusts.
- ROSA RUGOSA—Capital for covering unsightly places, of shrubby growth, beautiful foliage, single flowers, fragrant and beautiful in their abundant fruit.

EVERBLOOMERS OR MONTHLY

White Roses

- COQUETTE DES ALPS—A large well formed, fragrant abundant bloomer that is hardy and one of the best of its class.
- DRUSCHKI (Frau Karl or "Snow Queen")—A very strong growing new rose that has gained an unequaled, deserved popularity.
- CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—A strong dwarf grower that is unsurpassed for bedding. White, shading to a deep pink at the center; fragrant.
- WHITE COCHET—A most beautiful rose in bud, and equally so when expanded. Pure white at center, with the outer petals tinged with pink. We consider it the best of the above.

Red or Crimson

- ALFRED COLCOMB—Cherry crimson; large globular flowers; an erect grower and abundant bloomer.
- GENL JACK—A most popular, rich red rose that is known and wanted by everyone.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (Greeting to Teplitz)—The redest of red roses that is a free grower and is always covered with its beautiful flowers. Valuable.

Pink

- HELEN GOOD—A sport of the popular Maman Cochet; similar to it in bud and growth. The outer petals are almost yellow, with the center a delicate pink; long stem.

- HERMOSA**—An everblooming, hardy, beautiful rose. Popular for many years. Deep pink.
- PAUL NEYRON**—The pink American Beauty. Large; very double and full. A strong, rapid grower; almost thornless.
- PINK COCHET**—We consider it the best pink rose that grows. Beautiful at all times and a free bloomer. It won't disappoint.
- MRS. CANT**—This with the above, is all that can be desired in roses. The best bloomer in our collection.

Yellow Roses

- KRUGER**—A vigorous grower and constant bloomer. Large blossoms of coppery yellow, tinged with pink.
- STAR OF LYONS** (Etoile de Lyon)—Golden yellow and a free bloomer. The best yellow bush rose to date. Hardy.

PEONIES

Are the matchless glory of the flower world; fragrant as a rose and fullest in beauty of bud or blossom. A clump will live for all time if given care, and this is: the richest soil, deeply dug, and open sun. The roots have been so expensive that few have been planted, and the blooms are always in active demand; and a single crop will often bring many times the cost of the original plant. We have a superb stock in just five kinds; all the best.

- DUKE OF CAYES**—Deep rose.
- DELACHIE**—Crimson.
- FAUST**—Pink.
- FRAGRANS**—Pale rose.
- FESTIVA**—White.
- 20 cents each; \$1.50 for ten.

PHLOX

As now improved are a vast advance on them as first offered. Their gorgeous beauty, their long and late blooming, their hardihood and easy culture make them very popular. We offer just five kinds; all the most desirable.

- COQUELICO**—Scarlet.
- LASSBURG**—White.
- LOTHAIR SALMON**—With crimson eye.
- WALLACE**—White, with violet centre.
- LANDSEER**—Crimson.

We leave off the prefixes of lords and ladies, for life is short; but these are the best. Five for 75c; one for 20c.

SECOND CROP POTATOES

We have grown these for many years and they are better than any seed whatever. No grower in Central Kentucky would use old seed or that from Maine, Michigan or New York if he could get second crop. We have Irish Cobbler only. The crop now looks fine. We have about ten acres. We raise them to sell and have generally sold before they are dug. We want current prices, and please order early at such, if you need any.

HEDGES. Let us in short compass answer a thousand letters. Do not attempt any hedge except over a line of good soil with no trees near by. We do not grow Osage or

Honey Locust for we do not believe in farm hedges. *Pyrus Japonica* and all the Barberries are thorny, and will exclude children and intruders and are handsome in flower or fruit. Privet, of which we have a great stock, makes an elegant formal hedge and is nearly an evergreen and grows rapidly. *Aborvitae* is the best low growing evergreen hedge. Hemlock and Norway Spruce make the best tall screens, and can be cut back to any height. For low screens to hide fences, Lilac, Syringa, Snowball, Tamerask, *Deutzia* or any dense growing shrub will answer. We have large stocks of all these plants. Do not plant in double row nor too thickly. It is better to wait a year more for plants to fill up the space between than to set so closely that they never will thrive. Prices on large lots.

Besides our usual full line of general nursery stock, we call particular attention to our offerings in

HARDY HYDRANGEA—Strong two-year plants.

HARDY PHLOX—The best out of 50 kinds.

HARDY PEONIES—More valuable than roses.

HARDY SHRUBS—A complete assortment.

Compare our prices with those of the other "fellow".

GROWERS of what we sell.



